

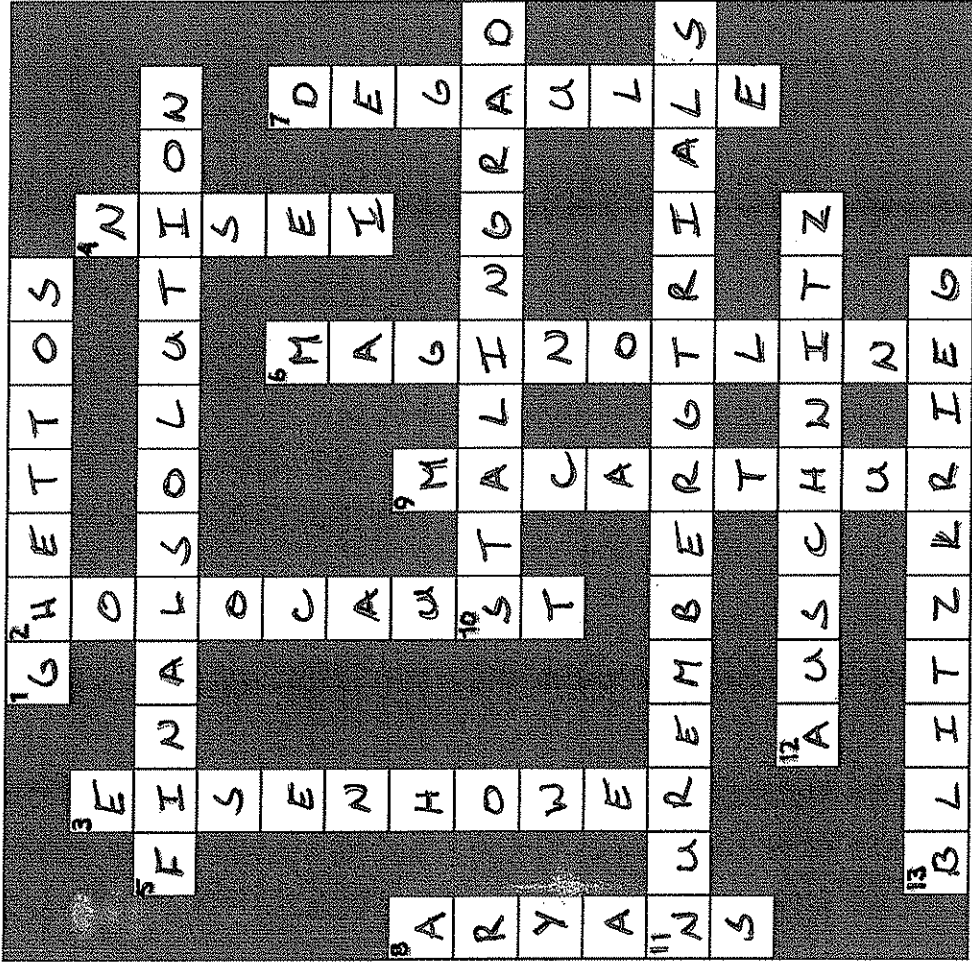
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Chapter 16: World War II

Review sheet

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Segregated Jewish areas
3. Eisenhower
5. Hitler's program of genocide (2 wrds)
10. Russian site of important German defeat
11. Prosecution of Nazi war criminals (2 wrds)
12. Largest of the Nazi death camps
13. Lightning war

Down

2. Mass slaughter of Jews
4. American citizens of Japanese descent
6. Fortifications along France's border with Germany (2 wrds)
7. Leader of the Free French forces during WWII (2 wrds)
8. Germanic peoples
9. Commander of Allied land forces in Pacific

CHAPTER
16**World War II**

A. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Winston Churchill Douglas MacArthur Atlantic Charter
Charles de Gaulle Erwin Rommel Nuremberg Trials kamikaze

1. The joint declaration issued by Roosevelt and Churchill during World War II upholding free trade among nations and the right of people to choose their own government was called the Atlantic Charter.
2. The American commander of the Allied land forces in the Pacific during World War II was Douglas MacArthur.
3. In the Nuremberg Trials after World War II, former Nazi leaders faced charges of waging a war of aggression and committing crimes against humanity.
4. The prime minister of Great Britain during World War II was Winston Churchill.
5. The French general who set up a government-in-exile in London and organized the Free French military forces during World War II was Charles de Gaulle.
6. The American general who served as commander of the Allied forces in Europe during World War II was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

1. The Germany military strategy that means "lightning war" was (a) kamikaze (b) demilitarization (c) blitzkrieg.
2. The German air attacks on Britain's air force and cities that lasted from the summer of 1940 until May 10, 1941 is known as the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Britain.
3. The first day of the invasion of Normandy in World War II is known as (a) D-Day (b) the Battle of Guadalcanal (c) Pearl Harbor.
4. The battle that brought the war in Europe to a quick end was the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of the Bulge (c) Battle of Britain.
5. The process of disbanding a country's armed forces is called (a) democratization (b) nonaggression pact (c) demilitarization.
6. The short battle that turned the tide of war in favor of the Allies in the Pacific was the (a) Battle of Midway (b) Battle of Stalingrad (c) Battle of Guadalcanal.

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

World Chapter 16
Test Review Sheet

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- C 1. The Soviet Union signed a nonaggression pact in 1939 with
A. Italy. C. Germany.
B. Poland. D. Great Britain.
- A 2. Great Britain and France entered World War II because of the invasion of
A. Poland. C. Denmark and Norway.
B. Finland. D. the Baltic States.
- B 3. The Germans first successfully used the blitzkrieg in an attack on
A. France. C. Finland.
B. Poland. D. the Soviet Union.
- D 4. Charles de Gaulle was the
A. French general who negotiated France's terms of surrender. C. prime minister of the puppet government in southern France during World War II.
B. prime minister of France before World War II. D. leader of the French government-in-exile and the Free French.
- D 5. All of the following were advantages for the British in fighting the Battle of Britain EXCEPT
A. radar. C. British morale.
B. Enigma. D. superior numbers of aircraft.
- A 6. The Atlantic Charter was a declaration of the right to freedom of
A. trade. C. the skies.
B. speech. D. economic self-determination.
- D 7. Why is Isoroku Yamamoto famous?
A. ordering and overseeing the Bataan Death March C. breaking the Japanese secret code during World War II
B. leading the Japanese government during World War II D. masterminding the Japanese naval strategy during World War II
- B 8. Who went on the Bataan Death March, and why?
A. Japanese soldiers, because they refused to surrender C. Allied soldiers, because it was essential to the success of the "island-hopping" strategy
B. Allied prisoners of war, because the Japanese forced them to D. Chinese civilians, because they were forced off their land by the Japanese invasion
- A 9. Which of the following events turned the tide of the war in the Pacific against Japan and allowed the Allies to begin taking the offensive?
A. Battle of Midway C. Battle of the Coral Sea
B. Battle of Guadalcanal D. Doolittle's raid on Japan

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

- C 10. Why were the Pacific islands attacked and seized during the Allied "island hopping" chosen?
- A. They were isolated and uninhabited. C. They were least heavily defended by Japan.
B. They were farthest away from Japan. D. They were former territories of the United States.
- D 11. Who was the mastermind of the "island-hopping" strategy?
- A. Chester Nimitz C. Franklin Roosevelt
B. James H. Doolittle D. Douglas MacArthur

Answer the following questions.

12. What did Hitler incorrectly call the Germanic people he considered the "master race"?

Aryans

13. What happened on *Kristallnacht*?

Nazis attacked Jewish homes, businesses & synagogues across Germany and murdered Jews (Night of Broken Glass)

14. What was the first "solution" to the "Jewish problem," and why wasn't Hitler satisfied?

Emigration, but there weren't enough countries willing to take enough Jews

15. What is genocide?

systematic killing of an entire people

16. What was the main goal of the "Final Solution"?

to protect the so-called racial purity of the Germans (Aryans)... kill those different

17. Identify two tools or tactics that were used to implement the "Final Solution."

1) Mass murder 2) concentration camps 3) death camps
4) hard labor 5) starvation, 6) medical experiments 7) gas chambers

18. Identify two groups other than Jews who were singled out for the "Final Solution."

1) Roma 2) Poles 3) Russians 4) homosexuals 5) the insane
6) the disabled 7) incurably ill

19. What was Auschwitz?

extermination camp (death camp/concentration camp)

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- D 20. Who was the supreme commander of the Western Allied forces in Europe?
A. General George Patton
B. General Erwin Rommel
C. General Bernard Montgomery
D. General Dwight D. Eisenhower
- B 21. Which of the following occurred on D-Day?
A. the Allied invasion of Italy
B. the Allied invasion of France
C. the Allied bombing of Hiroshima
D. the Allied bombing of Nagasaki
- A 22. What was the main target of the kamikazes?
A. ships
B. air bases
C. ground troops
D. civilian populations
- B 23. Which of the following did Stalin repeatedly urge Churchill and Roosevelt to do in order to relieve German pressure on Soviet armies?
A. invade Italy
B. invade France
C. invade Germany
D. use atomic bombs
- C 24. Which general led the victorious troops in the Battle of El Alamein?
A. Erwin Rommel
B. Friedrich von Paulus
C. Bernard Montgomery
D. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- A 25. Why were thousands of Japanese Americans interned in relocation camps?
A. their ancestry
B. their need for protection
C. their stated support of Japanese goals
D. their unwillingness to aid the war effort
- A 26. Which of the following cities was NOT extensively damaged during the war?
A. Paris, France
B. Tokyo, Japan
C. Warsaw, Poland
D. Berlin, Germany
- B 27. Which of the following nations paid the greatest price in terms of the number of lives lost during the war?
A. Germany
B. Soviet Union
C. Japan
D. France
- A 28. In which of the following nations was the pre-war government allowed to return to power after the war?
A. Belgium
B. Japan
C. Italy
D. Germany
- A 29. What group was tried at the Nuremberg Trials?
A. Nazis
B. Communists
C. the Luftwaffe
D. war criminals from all of the Axis Powers
- D 30. Who led efforts to draw up the Japanese constitution?
A. Hideki Tojo
B. Harry Truman
C. Emperor Hirohito
D. Douglas MacArthur

Answer ALL Questions Correctly

A 31. Who organized and oversaw the demilitarization of Japan?

- A. U.S. Army
- B. U.S. Congress
- C. Diet of Japan
- D. emperor of Japan

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

32. What were the military outcomes and important results of the German invasion of France, the Battle of Britain, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941?

- 1) Battle won by Germany, British army forced to flee continent, German victory convinced Mussolini to join Axis, W. France occupied by Ger, puppet govt in S. France
- 2) Germany unsuccessful, lots of destruction & death in London, Brits resistance forced Hitler to stop bombings & not invade Britain, Brits high morale, Hitler can be stopped
- 3) USSR stops invasion at huge cost, lots of deaths for both sides, large destruction to Soviet lands & cities

33. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor? What were some of the most important consequences of the attack?

- 1) US threatening to prevent Japan from fulfilling its empire-building goals in SE Asia
 - 2) U.S. Pacific fleet stationed @ Pearl Harbor
 - 3) the U.S. Pacific fleet was threat to Japan
 - 4) U.S. cut oil supplies & sent aid to China
- Attack on Pearl Harbor sank or damaged nearly entire U.S. Pacific fleet, killed or wounded thousands, led to declaration of war against Japan, allowed early victories for Japanese expansion

34. Why do you think that an event as horrifying as the Holocaust was able to occur?

- 1) long history of anti-semitism in Europe
- 2) war distracted people from paying attention to Holocaust
- 3) death & suffering were commonplace during war
- 4) people scared of opposing the Nazis, persecution was happening to someone else
- 5) hard to believe something that bad would happen
- 6) the Nazis took small steps not to alert to many

35. In a paragraph, explain why any three of the following battles were particularly significant: the Battle of El Alamein, the Battle of Stalingrad, the invasion of Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

Allied victory in the Battle of Alamein forced German army to begin retreat from North Africa. Soviet victory in Battle of Stalingrad forced German army onto the defensive in Eastern Europe. Allied invasion of Normandy forced Germany onto defensive in W. Europe and allowed Allies to liberate nations, like France. Battle of the Bulge was last ditch effort of Germans to turn their war offensive, but were defeated so badly they were forced into retreat. Leyte Gulf damaged the Japanese navy so badly it was eliminated as a fighting force.

36. What were the social and economic conditions in Europe in the years immediately following World War II?

- 1) hundreds of cities reduced to rubble
- 2) farmland, factories and transportation systems were damaged or destroyed
- 3) Millions of refugees were stranded away from home
- 4) insufficient housing, clean water, electricity and so on
- 5) stoppage of farming during the war resulted in food shortages & starvation
- 6) widespread illness and disease plagued the region
- 7) lots of unemployment & poverty
- 8) Families looking for each other